



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

Capture in War on Land and Sea. By Hans Wehberg, Dr. Jur. Translated from the original German. With an Introduction by John M. Robertson, M. P., London. P. S. King and Son, 1911. pp. xxxv, 210.

That the constant struggle among the naval powers of the world to increase their armaments is caused solely by the retention of the law of prize on sea, is the argument set forth by Dr. Wehberg in his book.

After an historical review, the author shows the present status of the law of prize on land, where private property, since the Declaration of Paris, has been inviolate with but few exceptions; and he then points out the present limitations on the law of prize at sea. The latter half of the book deals entirely with the question of the abolition of the right to prey on the enemy's commerce. The writer points out the fallacies in the various arguments adduced to justify the law of prize on sea, and in a clear and convincing manner supports his contention that the right should be abolished.

In an introduction by Mr. John M. Robertson, M. P., a strong plea is made for "sanity and restriction of armaments".

L. O. R.

Handbook on the Construction and Interpretation of the Laws. By Henry Campbell Black, M. A., author of Black's Law Dictionary, and of various legal treatises. Second Edition. St. Paul, Minn., West Publishing Co., 1911. pp. xii, 710.

The author has devoted his energy to a subject, which at the present time is of great importance. In this era of constitution making, and of radical reform, which our system of government is experiencing, the subject of interpretation has become a vital one. With the vast amount of legislation passed by our numerous legislative bodies, the fundamental principles of interpretation are of much concern.

This work is a thorough treatise upon the rules to be applied in determining the meaning of a law. The work is systematically

and logically arranged, taking up the different phases of the subject in the order in which they have required the attention of the courts. The book is of the Hornbook Series. The explanation of each principle is preceded by a statement of the principle in black letter type. Innumerable authorities are cited, and in this edition the "key number system" has been adopted, which annotates directly to the American Digest. The work is of great value, both to the lawyer, and to the legislator.

J. A. A., Jr.

History of the Sherman Law. By Albert H. Walker, of the New York Bar. The Equity Press, New York, 1910. pp. 312.

In this day of interstate commercial development, the importance of the Sherman Law in determining the great business future is everywhere appreciated. The present volume is an admirable history and penetrating analysis of that statute, and a scholarly review of the decisions of courts in cases brought under its provisions. The author is well equipped for the work which he has completed in a manner so satisfactory. His hobby has been the Sherman Law. He is recognized as an authority upon it. His style is clean-cut and lucid; his argument forceful and convincing. The book is not dry and prosy. It is interesting while it is tremendously instructive. Mr. Walker declares that the law "embodies the national will" and is here to stay, and he is enthusiastic in his prophesies.

Every lawyer should be familiar with a statute of such enormity. Whether he is one of those whose practice is concerned with the construction of that law, or desires merely to be generally well informed, the present volume is of great value, if for no other reason, because it has collected into one work data almost hopelessly scattered throughout hundreds of other works, Congressional and Law reports.

J. F. B.

Law for the American Farmer. By John B. Green, of the New York Bar, New York. The Macmillan Company, 1911. pp. xvi, 438.

We have here an admirable legal manual for the American farmer. The work is concise, clear and remarkably comprehensive. It "is not offered to farmers as a substitute for the advise